The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1896. XXXV—NO. 33

THOS. DIXON ON WOMAN

Equal Rights Does Not Imply Equal Suffrage.

FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE.

The Bright New York Preacher Believes That There Must be a Bayonet Behind Every Ballot—The Vote is Regarded as so Much Horse Power.

There was nothing, probably, that could have afforded the promoters of the lecture course movement in Massillon more gratification and encouragement than the presence of the very large and attentive audience at the Armory, Monday evening, where the Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., of New York, delivered a magnificent address, the first of the series, on "The New Woman."

As to Mr. Dixon's ability as a lecturer nothing more need be said than that he is Thomas Dixon. He is middle-aged, very tall, has coal black hair, and in appearance some people think he resembles Lincoln. He spoke very rapidly and distinctly and consequently covered a great deal of ground.

The woman of the twentieth century, in Mr. Dixon's opinion, will be the development of all the higher and nobler qualities possessed by that sex. He thinks there is more rhetoric than logic about this demand for equal rights, and does not really believe that women want to be placed upon the same level with men. The woman's place is not at the polls nor in the workshop and factory performing the same labor as the man at her side. Woman is the sublimest work of God, and by the power which she possesses through that mysterious tie which exists between her and her Maker she can accomplish more good than by the wearing of men's apparel and the counting of a ballot on election day.

The dress question, Mr. Dixon said, he did not regard seriously. He believed that a person ought to be allowed to wear what he pleased. Some people think, and they are not all men, that when a woman is free to wear garments of any cut and can ride a wheel without being censured or criticised, she will have obtained her rights.

The ballot, Mr. Dixon said, is not a right, but a duty. Behind every ballot there is a bayonet, or there is nothing. The man who casts a vote in a country will fight for that country; and the woman suffragist must do likewise. When womankind demand equal rights, do they demand that the papers of the sheriff in time of war be served upon them as well as their husbands and sons? If they do not, they seek not equal rights.

Statistics show that 94 per cent. of the women of the country are married. What good can result from doubling the number of ballots cast? What difference can it make if a man receives 20,000,000 votes when it only required one-half that number to elect him? For the women will vote their husband's ticket, and if they do not, what then? An end to domestic felicity, a living hell for the husband and wife whose views on the political issues of the day are opposite.

Suffrage is purely a force. It is horse power. As an illustration of the vast difference between physical force and the loving and potent influence of woman, Mr Dixon told the story of a little girl, a street waif, who entered the office of the editor of one of New York's great dailies early one morning just as he had issued orders for putting the paper on the press. The child was the sister of a newsboy who was the only support of the family. He had been sick for a week and that morning had died.

She and her mother wanted to see a notice of his death in the paper and her brother having sold his papers for so long she thought the editor would be glad to insert it. The editor's eyes filled with tears and for the first time in years the great presses in the basement were stopped before the edition was printed and a notice of the lad's death was given a place in its columns The little street waif had accomplished more than the strongest man could have done. A Sampson could not have stopped the press with his strength, but a friendless child had done so by a simple request. That, Mr. Dixon thinks, is the power which women should fully appreciate, cultivate and employ in the execution of good deeds. It is more potent than the ballot and no broken homes will result from it.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

Mr. Coxey Says That He Will Start a Bank in New York.

Mr. Coxey has come into possession of some interesting political gossip, which is given here in his own language:

"It is given out now that Cleveland is not to imitate General Grant in a trip around the world. He is going to start a national bank in New York city as soon as he leaves the White House next March, at least our Washington correspondent so learned.

"It seems that someone, high in authority in Secretary Carlisle's office, told a friend so, confidentially, in speaking about his future plans, and the conversation was overheard by our correspondent's informant, a very reliable person. This official is to have an important post in 'the greatest banking institution in the world'—it will probably be called the First National Bank of North America. The capital stock of this bank is to be $500,000,000, based on United States bonds.

CHARGED WITH CRUELTY.

Elizabeth Hammel Brings Action for a Divorce.

CANTON, Oct. 29.—Elizabeth Hammel, in a petition filed in court, accuses her husband, Lorenz Hammel, of extreme cruelty, and, therefore, applies for a divorce. They were married in Massillon on August 29, 1895. As Mr. Hammel owns property in Massillon she petitions for alimony and asks that the same be made a lien on the property in question.

KENTUCKY ALL RIGHT.

Sam Roberts Says the State Will go Strongly Republican.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 29.—[By Associated Press]—Sam. J. Roberts, chairman of Republican state committee, of Kentucky, says that everything points to victory for McKinley in Kentucky, and to the election of nine out of eleven congressmen. This includes the Second, Sixth and Seventh districts.

State Librarian Joseph P. Smith estimates McKinley's plurality in Ohio, taking Bryan's maximum and McKinley's maximum in each county, at 86,800. He believes it will reach 100,000.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The City of Massillon Defendant in the Litigation.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Legal Proceedings of the Day in the Several Courts—Items of Real Interest from the County Seat—A Divorce Petition from Mrs. Quinn.

CANTON, Oct. 30.—John Myers, by his lawyers, Pease, Baldwin & Young, has begun action in court against the city of Massillon, petitioning for $400, for alleged damages. Mr Myers claims that his property in State street was damaged by a change of grade, also that the authorities failed to notify him of their intention of grading.

BERNARD WAS CRUEL.

Nellie Quinn has commenced action in court to secure a divorce from Bernard Quinn. They were married at Youngstown in 1892, when Mrs. Quinn was but 14 years of age. She claims he secured the license by making false statements concerning her age. She charges Quinn with cruelty and neglect.

IN PROBATE COURT.

Public sale of personal property has been ordered in the assignment of Daniel Hossler, of Jackson township.

The will of Rudolph Bauhof, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

R. W. McCaughey has been appointed administrator of the estate of Anna McCauley, of Massillon.

In the estate of Mary McInnes, of Lawrence township, the will has been probated and Louis A. Koons appointed administrator.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank D. Bennett and Agnes B. Miller, and Emil Graber and Lizzie Eichenberger, of Canton.

ANDREW B. COX.

A Life Long Resident of Stark County Passes Away.

Andrew B. Cox died Wednesday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. He complained of feeling unwell late in the evening and shortly after 7 o'clock Dr. Smith was sent for. The physician arrived and after making an examination of the condition of Mr. Cox, left, intending to go to his office and procure the necessary medicine. When he returned Andrew Cox was a corpse. Death came to him quietly and suddenly, and he passed away apparently without a struggle. When the end came he was seated in a chair alone in his room. His body fell to the floor, but did not make sufficient noise to attract the attention of the family who were in an adjoinning room. Death resulted from the infirmities of old age. A few minutes before death occurred his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Murray, was with him, and in answer to an inquiry he had told her that he was feeling much better.

Andrew B. Cox was 82 years of age and was born in Stark county, about five miles west of Massillon. He was very young when his parents moved to Massillon. On June 17, 1843, he entered the employ of Russell & Co, and for a full half century he was one of the firm's most faithful and reliable men. For many years he was employed as an erector in the threshing machine department. In appreciation of Mr. Cox's long and faithful service, in June, 1893, the following resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the directors of Russell & Co:

Whereas, On June 17, 1893, Andrew B. Cox will have completed fifty years of continuous labor for Russell & Co.,

Resolved, That in recognition of his faithfulness and zeal, it is hereby ordered that his name be placed first on the list of employes and that he receive full pay for life, with full freedom to work or not, as he chooses.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the record book of the corporation, and that a copy be presented to him.

RUSSELL & CO.,
J. W. MCCLYMONDS,
President.

C. M. RUSSELL,
Secretary.

Since the death of his wife, many years ago, Mr. Cox has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Murray, in West Main street. He is survived by five children who are: Judson Cox, of Allegheny; Orin Cox, of Canton; Miss Mary Cox, Mrs. Thomas Murray and Mrs. Charles Killinger, a step daughter, of this city.

Mr. Cox was a staunch Republican. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison and became a Republican with Lincoln. He was a warm admirer of Major McKinley, and he had hoped to be spared long enough to vote for him this fall. The funeral will be held from the residence Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A Young Woman Assassinated.

BENTON, Ky., Oct. 31.—[By Associated Press]—Daisy Sullivan, a young woman, was found at her father's gate with a bullet hole in her head. The assassin is believed to be a rejected suitor. Blood hounds are on his trail, and if he is caught he will be lynched.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Inventions of the Head of the Alliance Fire Department.

THE WILL OF W. K MILLER.

Ministers of Youngstown Propose to Pray for the Candidate Who Can Bring the Greatest Good to the Country, But Refrain from Committing Themselves.

Chief Aungst, of the Alliance fire department, after much experimenting, has succeeded in making two most excellent discoveries. The first one is called the "cellar pipe," and in case of fire in a cellar can be so attached to the nozzle of the hose as to throw water in all parts of the burning room. The second is an improvement on the patent nozzle holder, and is such that with one man in charge of the hose he will be able to handle 100 pound streams with greater ease and freedom than three men can at the present time. Both these inventions have been tried and have proved successful.

The will of the late W. K. Miller, of Canton, has been filed for probate. The will gives everything to the widow during life, and names her as the executrix. The estate is in good condition, only a few small debts standing against it.

Warren councilmen made a trip to Stark county and arranged to send prisoners to the workhouse there, at a charge to the city for boarding them of twenty-two cents a day each. This is less than has been paid the Cleveland workhouse.

Charles Doran, a business man of Glendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, took a pinch of snuff for a cold, and so severe was the sneezing that followed that the inferior muscle of the left eye was ruptured, and as he continued to sneeze the exertion forced the eye from its socket. Doran says he felt as if something had broken in his head. With his right eye he saw the left optic hanging down his cheek. A doctor replaced the eye, applied a lotion to the muscle and then bandaged the eye so that it could not fall out. The doctor believes that the eye is not destroyed.

Joseph Hallock, of Rootstown, committed suicide on Wednesday by jumping into a cistern. A few weeks ago he had one of his feet mashed, and this caused despondency.

The ministers of Youngstown, regardless of political affiliation, will meet next Monday evening and devote one hour to praying for the success of the presidential candidate who will bring the greatest prosperity to the nation. It is asserted that the meeting will not be in the interest of either Republicans or Popocrats, but for the good of the nation.

THE NAVARRE MEETING.

NAVARRE, Oct. 31.—The Republican meeting at Navarre last night was the largest this village has ever witnessed. There were several thousand visitors here, every village and city within twenty miles being represented by a delegation. The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club, of Massillon, headed by the drum corps, members of the Railway Men's Club, and about 300 citizens in all, arrived via the W. & L. E. railway.

The Young Men's Club was the attraction of the parade, and was greeted by rounds of applause from the throngs assembled. Canton furnished over 500 people and three clubs, which were accompanied by Thayer's band. The Wilmot band was engaged by the Navarreites for the occasion. The speakers were Allen Carnes and Thomas F. Turner, of Canton. There was not a hall in Navarre large enough to accommodate the crowd, and an open air meeting was necessaty.

IN EVERY DIRECTION.

JUSTUS, Oct 31.—In every direction the American flag is to be seen. Every house in the village is decorated. Even J. J. Stuck, the grain merchant and leading citizen, who has been a Democrat all his life, has adorned his place of business and residence with the stars and stripes and thereby announced his allegiance to the cause of good government and sound money.

WILL VOTE AS USUAL.

WEST LEBANON, Oct. 31 —Not a flag is in sight today. This is due mainly to the fact that there are none to be procured in the village. It seems that when the allotment of flags for each village was sent out, West Lebanon was not in the list. But it does not make a great deal of difference. Our people will vote as they have voted since time immemorial, which, they say, saves them a vast amount of worry and suspense.

TO CALL ON THE MAJOR.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Oct. 31.—About sixty of the Welsh citizens of this place went to Canton this morning to pay their respects to Major McKinley...The stars and stripes float from more than three-fourths of the houses of the town. Our citizens read and think for themselves and they know which party represents their interests.

NEWS FROM ELTON.

ELTON, Oct. 31.—There are political meetings galore in our neighboring towns and country school houses, and it is pleasing to note that the apathy that so many good citizens of our great Republic possessed, has been cast aside, and an earnest purpose is in its place...The restoration of our postoffice is not yet a fact, and we do not expect a decided action until after the election...Will Bidle is able to get out now, and the healing of the fracture is progressing rapidly...Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baughman visited in Barberton last week...The happy smile on Edward Beck's face is accounted for by the fine baby boy who came into his home on the 18th of October...The Epworth League will give a literary programme at McFarren's Sunday night, consisting of essays, recitations, music and addresses...The Harrold sale on the 18th will be the final act of breaking up the home, where a loyal, loving mother made a glad welcome for her children, and who so recently entered into her rest...Lewis Glick is about on crutches. His leg was crushed, but not broken, as was elsewhere stated. His son, Osman, is confined to the house yet, owing to the fact that a load of bricks weighing 2,400 pounds went over his leg...Mrs. Fred Smith has been quite ill...The quarterly meeting at McFarren's will be held on the 7th and 8th of November.

GREAT TIME AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Oct. 29.—Never has Wilmot had such a time in her history as last night. A thousand people paraded the streets. Five hundred Beach City Republicans came over with a band, and there was a large delegation present from rock ribbed Holmes county. Judge George E. Baldwin, of Canton, delivered the address, holding his audience spellbound for over an hour.

WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

So Says Fire Chief Burkle of the Segner $3,000 Blaze.

Policeman Truitt passed the warehouse of Edward C. Segner, near the Pennsylvania depot, Thursday morning at about 2 o'clock, and all appeared to be well. He was down near the station a short time later, when he chanced to look in the direction of the warehouse. One end of it was ablaze, and apparently there was a great fire raging within it. He at once went to the office of the Brown Lumber Company near by, and sent in a call over the firm's private alarm system. At almost the same moment an alarm was received at the central engine house over the telephone from some as yet unknown individual.

The firemen responded promptly and worked continuously until late in the day. The warehouse was stored with tons of hay and straw and when the floor gave away and precipitated the burning mass to the hollow along the railroad the work became very difficult. Beneath the hay and straw hundreds of bunches of plastering laths were ablaze and it was impossible to get down to them

Fire Chief Burkle thinks that the fire was of incendiary origin. He says that when the firemen arrived the lock and iron attachments had been pried off, although the door was closed. The fire, too, in the beginning, was confined almost wholly to the interior.

Mr. Segner estimates his loss at between $2,500 and $3,000. He carries $500 insurance on the building and $2,000 on the stock The latter, which together with the building was totally destroyed, consisted of hay, straw, cement, adamant lime, and everything that is usually found in the warehouse of one engaged in Mr. Segner's business. Mr Segner's office and store are in South Erie street.

DEATH OF WM. MOFFITT.

A Foremost Citizen of Tuscarawas Township Passes Away.

William Moffitt died at fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock Friday morning, at his home in Tuscarawas township, just west of town. He was almost 82 years of age, and had been afflicted with asthmatic trouble for some time. He had been a familiar figure in Massillon for over half a century. He was prominently identified with the First Methodist church, and was known everywhere as one of those staunch and sterling characters, whose very name was synonymous with integrity and right living.

Mr. Moffitt was a native of Middletown, Washington county, Pa., where he was born March 12, 1815.

He was of English descent. His father, after several changes, eventually located in Dalton, where he died. The parents were unable to give their son more than a blessing, and sent him, at the age of 12, to live with his uncle. He remained with the latter until he was 17, then learning the shoemaker's trade.

Mr. Moffitt married the daughter of Nathan Eldridge, of Tuscarawas township, in 1839. They have had three children, their surviving son, Nathan; and daughter, Mrs. Fletcher, residing near the old homestead, in Tuscarawas township.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

Candidates on the Ticket in 1869 Call on Major McKinley.

The most interesting feature of Wednesday afternoon was the visit of the surviving members of the Republican county ticket of 1869. It was in that year that Governor McKinley stood first as a candidate for public office. He ran for prosecuting attorney, the entire ticket being elected with the exception of the candidate for sheriff. His own majority was 146. Judge J. W. Underhill made a speech in the library on behalf of the callers, and Major McKinley responded, recounting early political experiences. Among the five survivors were: S. C. Bowman, of Massillon, and Ira M. Allen, now of Canton. Mr. Bowman was a candidate for representative and was re-elected two years later, although Major McKinley himself was defeated for a second term by Wm. A. Lynch.

Mr. Sears's Report.

The Rev. Hiram Sears, of Cleveland, O., superintendent and agent of the Western Seamen's Friend Society for the Lake Erie District, who has been in Massillon a few days collecting means for the society, reports $125 75 as the amount raised in cash and subscriptions at this time, and returns thanks to all pastors, editors and people who have in any wise aided him in his excellent work.

A Great Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[By Associated Press]—Flag Day is being observed with the greatest demonstration ever seen here. The same is true of other cities, especially St. Louis.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick head ache. 25c at druggists.

NOW NEARING ITS END

The Last Saturday of the Campaign.

WORK BEGINS BRIGHT AND EARLY

Major McKinley Delivers a Lot of Bright Speeches and is Ready with More—Monday He Expects to Meet His Old Stark County Friends.

CANTON, Oct. 31.—Loyalty to Major McKinley is proven by the floating of flags from nearly every house in town today, although the display is not more generous than in Massillon. At the McKinley house a general clearing up is in progress in order that there may be room for the newspaper people on Tuesday night. The wires are now all in, and the instruments have been tested. Five operators will be on hand. The United and Associated Press will each have one, both of the telegraph companies will have one for bulletin work, and there will be a private operator for Major McKinley. Mrs. McKinley expects to have a few friends in on Tuesday night, but the news will not reach the McKinley house any more quickly than it will those Massillonians who gather around THE INDEPENDENT building or assemble at the various other places where news will be received.

Major McKinley's campaign work will end on Monday. He will speak in the evening, as has been his custom for twenty years, to the people of his own town. It is expected here that Massillon, North Lawrence and Canal Fulton delegations will come for a last word of advice on Monday afternoon, although no definite word on the point has yet been received.

The names of only a few visiting delegations appear on today's schedule. It is expected, however, that one of these delegations will consist of a small army of voters, as the Mahoning valley and Youngstown are preparing to eclipse all previous delegations in point of numbers and enthusiasm.

As early as half past 8 Major McKinley began the work of greeting his visitors. The first callers were from Elwood, Ind. There were 300 workingmen in the party, many of whom were accompanied by their wives. Major McKinley was lustily cheered when he appeared on the porch. In recognition of Flag Day the candidate wore a small American flag on the lapel of his coat.

A uniformed marching club consisting of workingmen attached to the shops of the National Carbon Co., of Cleveland, came up the hill just as the Elwood iron workers were shaking hands with Major McKinley. With their bands and drum corps they marched and countermarched around the McKinley residence while the assembled throng cheered.

The third delegation was a small one from Waynesburg, in this county. Dr. G. A. Shane was spokesman, Major McKinley responded pleasantly but briefly to his remarks.

The Mahoning delegation proved to be by far greater than was expected. There were 9000 men in line, and it required about an hour for the column to pass the house. The speech was brief.

DOLAN WAS WRONG.

President Ratchford Attacks Statements Recently Made by Him.

The Pittsburg Post of Thursday last contains an interview from Patrick Dolan, president of the Pittsburg district miners' association, which is evidently given for political effect, and intended to act as a boomerang in the last hours of the campaign. It treats of the unwritten history of the late miners' national convention, and seeks to associate William McKinley with the actions of that body in making him a party indirectly to the passage of a free coinage resolution, thus attempting to influence the miners' vote against him by a wholesale abuse of facts and by misrepresentations.

When the attention of M. D. Ratchford, president of the Ohio division of the National Mine Workers' Association, was called to the article, by a reporter, who asked if he had anything to say in reply, he stated: "I have carefully avoided the discussion of partisan politics during the present campaign, but do not hesitate in saying that if Mr. Dolan, a gentleman for whom I have the highest regard, be correctly quoted in this paper, he has abused the facts, either with or without his knowledge, as a clear analysis of his statement will show. I was a member of the national mine workers' convention, to which he refers, and was chairman of the resolution committee of that body, and therefore have reason to know something of its actions and its history, and without regard to party feeling, or to any political convictions that I may entertain, I feel that misrepresentations, no matter by whom they are made, or for what purpose, should be corrected. That as a trade union we be placed in a true light before the public on questions of public concern

"It is stated by Mr. Dolan 'that Major McKinley advised and approved the adoption of a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver at the National Mine Workers convention, held in Columbus, O., on April 14-17, last, and that Frederick Dilcher and John Eddy, both national organizers, are authority for the statement.' There is no man knows better than Mr. Dolan that the gentlemen whose names he associates with this charge, were not commissioned by the miners to ask the advice of Mr. McKinley, or that of any other man, as to what should or should not be done by our national committee, and any intimation that they have done so without authority, is doing them and the miners' organization a gross injustice, as it is doing other parties concerned, as the circumstances in the case will show.

"It is known to all that Mr. McKinley has lived at his home in Canton, since January last, that his term of office as governor of Ohio expired at that time, which was three months prior to the date (April 14) on which the miners' convention met in Columbus. On the other hand, Messrs. Dilcher and Eddy are residents of the Hocking valley. They were not both organizers, as Mr. Dolan has stated; one was a miner and was working in the mines of Shawnee. To confer with Mr. McKinley they would necessarily have to visit him at his home in Canton, or travel a distance of nearly four hundred miles, that they might learn his opinion on public questions before his nomination for President and before submitting them to a miners' convention for adoption. If there be a sane man in this country who believes that there is a shadow of truth in Mr. Dolan's statement, he is not familiar with the condition and wages of the miners of Shawnee or elsewhere.

"Again, Mr. Dolan says 'that the statement as to Mr. McKinley's connection with the resolution were not made openly in the convention, but privately to many present, and were made to him.' And further says 'that he is willing to make affidavit to that effect.'

"This gives real coloring to the unholy attack, and cannot but defeat the purpose for which it was intended. If the gentlemen named visited Mr. McKinley in the interest of our trade, why should his advice be withheld from our trade representatives. If he favored free silver there was nothing to lose, and therefore no reasons for concealing his wishes on that matter.

"As to the affidavit, Mr. Dolan might make one with perfect safety, to the effect that he has been so informed by others, but he will not make one stating that his information is correct, and that he has found it to be such. I would therefore suggest that if we are going to have any affidavits that they be made by the first party, who are both of Mr Dolan's political faith, and that they be based upon facts and not upon common hearsay.

It is true a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver was adopted by our convention, but it is not true that political action commits our members to any policy, party or men, and our position was so defined in language too plain to be mistaken."

AN INDIANA MASS MEETING.

A Massillonian Attends an Old-Fashioned Demonstration.

THE INDEPENDENT has received the following letter from a friend who is making a business trip through Indiana, which will be of particular interest to its readers who participated in similar meetings thirty years ago:

"I had an opportunity to see a demonstration of the 'plain people' on Thursday. It was an enthusiastic demonstration and the shouting was for McKinley. It was at Noblesville, Ind., a characteristic Indiana town, unmodified by natural gas, manufactures or any other distracting innovation. It is a farmer's town, and this was a farmer's demonstration. If anybody thinks that the farming interests of Indiana, generally, are devoted to Bryan, let them be undeceived.

"The speakers for the occasion were local men The crowd had not assembled to see a celebrity; it was simply a big day for Republicans, and they all came They commenced coming at 4 o'clock in the morning and continued coming until noon, when the parade started. The Noblesville Republican Club was the only organized body and their distinguishing uniform was a gilt Japanese umbrella. All the rest were 'plain people.' The hay ladders were decorated and seats made lengthwise for all the women folks The boys rode horse back and some with their 'regular company' in buggies

"There were several district schools on floats with their prettiest girl rigged out for a Goddess of Liberty; plenty of emblems and mottoes, home made. A jackass, mounted on one float, announced by the banner that a good Democratic speech could be had for $200, cash in advance.

It has been the practice of Mr. Bryan's touring managers to demand from $50 to $800 from the towns at which he intended to speak, and in some cases when the amount asked was not raised the candidate's special went through without stopping.

This crowd was not less than 10,000 people—orderly, thrifty farmers. Their banners announced, "An Honest Dollar For An Honest Nation." "Gives Us Home Markets." "McKinley Protects Me." "Wheat Up, Silver Down, See The Markets" "Free Silver, Free Soup, Not For Us."

It took nearly two hours for the procession to pass the court house square, and then it broke to rendezvous about the family vehicles where fried chicken and pumpkin pies in most astonishing quantities disappeared in a correspondingly astonishing short space of time.

I went away before the speeches were finished, but up to that time the crowd seemed undiminished. The speakers' points were cheered and appreciated and it seemed to me a most striking example of the depth of the patriotic feeling that exists in this great agricultural community.

They have turned aside from the alluring fallacies of the free silver doctrine and have found for themselves that their permanent security and prosperity can not be had through a policy of repudiation. If surface indications count for anything, Indiana will show a plurality for McKinley that will surprise most people.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt $262,329,630.

There does not seem to be any reason for hesitating when it comes to voting for county officers. Most of the Republican candidates have been tried before. They are honest, zealous and unusually efficient. Those who have not yet filled office give every promise of sustaining the rarely broken reputation of the party for selecting good timber. The mongrel ticket of the Popocratic brethren is about as bad as it could be. Incompetent, morally irresponsible and shifty candidates they are. Some are Populists, some used to be Democrats. Not one has the sturdy elements that used to make the Democratic party of this county strong, and, in some lights, admirable. It is a ticket of shreds and patches, and will be very badly defeated.

This is the last working day of a great and historic campaign. We have had lots of fun, and after the election on Tuesday, we all hope to get to work. It is now 135 days since Major McKinley was nominated at St. Louis. During this period he has delivered 230 speeches, both great and small. The pilgrimages to the home of the nominee are without a parallel in our history. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew remarked yesterday for THE INDEPENDENT, speaking of the scenes in Canton: "It's just about what I expected, only more so. I couldn't go through a work like this myself. I'm too nervous. After two days of handshaking and speech-making, I wouldn't sleep for a week." The great and dominating feature of the campaign has been the speeches. Most people will agree with Dr. Depew, who furthermore said for THE INDEPENDENT that the literature prepared for the instruction of voters has been uninteresting and has shot over the heads of the people for whom it was intended. The speeches, however, have tapped the root of the real issues.

For the purpose of deciding a wager THE INDEPENDENT has been asked to say whether or not the Republican party "advocates" the gold standard. It seems to be a sort of lawyer's bet, in which there are things to be said on both sides. The language of the platform of the Republican party is: "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved." The language is hardly a plea in favor of the gold standard, as it suggests that under certain conditions a gold standard ought to be dispensed with. On the other hand it firmly defends the gold standard as a present necessity. Holding then to the view that the platform pledges the party to change existing conditions when it can, and leaves us to infer that when those conditions are amended another policy might be attempted, THE INDEPENDENT decides that the party does not, strictly speaking, "advocate" the gold standard. The distinction drawn is very fine, and all this is mere juggling with phrases. Wagers may be won and lost on the value of words, but the spirit of the Republican party is all in favor of the honest and immutable standard of value.

BRIDGES, GOLD AND SILVER.

A correspondent of Hardware writes to that paper to say that the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., of East Berlin, Conn., has secured a contract for an iron market house at Guadalajare, Mexico. The price, if the company was to be paid in our money would be $5,615. The price in Mexican money is to be $11,230. This correspondent asks, if Mr. Bryan and his platform should prevail, what would prevent that bridge company from having their Mexican pay brought to the United States and coined into the American silver dollars. "Under free silver," this correspondent writes, "the company would then receive 11,230 Bryan dollars, which that gentleman says would be as good as gold, thus leaving the company a clear profit of over $5,000 on this one contract."

Of course the bridge company could have its Mexican dollars exchanged into American dollars, if we should go to a silver basis, but, in THE INDEPENDENT'S opinion, Mr. Bryan's statement that they would be as good as gold dollars is absurd. By no trick of finance or legerdemain can silver be carried across a geographical line such as separates Mexico and the United States, and be instantly doubled in value. The Berlin Bridge Co. having turned its money into American free coinage dollars would find them of no more value than the Mexican dollars, for all that now sustains our silver dollars is the declaration contained in our laws, that the parity between gold and silver must be maintained. Under free coinage, the American price of that market house and the Mexican price, would be the same. If the company happened to have a debt created in gold standard times, it could cheat its creditors by paying them in silver dollars worth about one-half of our present dollars.

After many a crash and calamity we could do business with a silver standard. Nobody doubts that. But when we got down to it we would find that standard a snare and a delusion, because it would fluctuate with the opening of every additional silver mine. The best standard is the standard that is least of all subject to change. And a little saving common sense shows that whether we do business on a silver, copper or iron standard, those standards will be themselves measured by the best standard, which is unchanging gold. Thus, after the long and painful convulsion attendant upon making the change, we secure all the inconveniences of the cheaper and unstable money, and find ourselves practically on the gold standard after all.

MR. DUEBER AND SILVER.

In a letter given to THE INDEPENDENT, Mr. John C. Dueber, president of the great Canton watch making concern, and one of the heaviest buyers of silver in this country, says:

"Silver mine owners will be unable to keep up the price of silver unless they can induce the government to be unwise enough to buy silver when it has no use for it. Besides, silver is produced in large quantities as a bi-product from lead ore, a Pittsburg smelter producing in one year 9,165,000 ounces. Every ton of lead ore smelted will produce silver as a bi product.

"The lead mines of Peru produce with every ton of 2,240 pounds from 170 to 1,138 ounces of silver.

"The lead mines of Tuscany produce with every ton 106 to 235 ounces of silver.

"The lead mines in Sala, Sweden, produce from 16 to 29 ounces of silver with every ton of lead; and the lead hills of Scotland from 9 to 19 ounces of silver with every ton of lead.

"Therefore, if this country is prosperous, large quantities of lead will be used, and an immense quantity of silver is accordingly produced, without the silver mines; and if the price of silver was not regulated by the trust, silver could and would be sold today for twenty cents an ounce.

"With the modern railroad facilities, even the tailings of old abandoned mines are now worked with a profit.

"Silver is never destroyed as lead is, and is always with us in one shape or another One year it may be in watch cases, the next year in spoons, and the next year in coin.

"Silver has lost the high place which it had in the arts formerly, on account of its cheapness; and it is a relic of the barbaric ages as money, because only uncivilized nations use it as money largely. With our great railroad facilities, with our banking facilities, with telegraphic and telephone communications, there is but very little use for silver in our business transactions, which are done by checks or paper. With uncivilized nations, where they have no banks or bank facilities, where a great number of people cannot read or write, they want something solid, which they can feel and which they can recognize when they make a business transaction.

"With the railroad facilities to the silver mines, the profits of the silver mine owners have been enoromous. If silver ore would still be loaded on pack mules and brought to the smelters it might sell for $1 25 per ounce, but with the modern facilities the silver mine owners must come down in price the same as the farmer does with modern farming facilities, and not ask the government for aid any more than the farmer who raises wheat.

"The points I touch upon in this letter are not generally known, and, of course, the silver mine owners and owners of smelting works do not make them public."

And it is this cheap white metal, which Mr. Dueber says, would fall to 20 cents an ounce but for the artificial support of a trust, that we are asked to have made into coin at the sacred ratio of 16 to 1.

HANNA IS CONFIDENT.

His Estimate Made from Latest Reports of State Committees.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—[By Associated Press]—Chairman Hanna issued a signed statement today, saying he was confident McKinley and Hobart will have 311 votes. The estimate is made on figures just received from chairmen of the state committees, the result of final polls taken in such a way as gave them the highest credence. He concedes to Bryan, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah, Idaho; total, 78. Classes as doubtful, Missouri and Texas, 32. Probably safe for McKinley, Kansas, Virginia and Washington, 26. All other states he claims for McKinley and Hobart.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.

Angela Schrader, Therefore, Applies for a Divorce.

CANTON, Oct. 31.—Lawyers Pease, Baldwin & Young, of Massillon, have filed a petition in court in which Angela Schrader asks to be divorced from George Schrader, whom she charges with cruelty. She claims he has threatened to kill her, and has driven her from the house. Judge McCarty has granted an injunction restraining Mr. Schrader from disposing of his property.

PROBATE COURT DOINGS.

In the estate of Daniel Hossler, of Jackson township, a petition to sell land has been filed.

In the estate of Matthew Laughlin, of Alliance, the widow's allowance has been reduced from $1,000 to $800.

The assignees have been ordered to pay a further dividend of 10 per cent. in the assignment of C. W. Robinson, of Canal Fulton.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Complicated System For Collecting Them.

A HOST OF TELEGRAPH MEN.

Will Watch State and County Headquarters.

AND RUSH THE EARLIEST NEWS.

Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies Co-operate With the Press Associations—How the Candidates Will Get the News—Special Wires to the White House at Washington—Interest Everywhere Intense.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—If the street corner debates, the torchlight parades and the hurrah heard from one end of the United States to the other did not demonstrate the interest men are taking in this campaign, the orders for special wire returns on election night would do so. The makers of electrical instruments tell me they have had orders in the last two weeks for more instruments to be used in receiving the election returns than the war department ordered for the government telegraph in all the years of the war. It is safe to say that one-half the voters of the United States will sit up until a late hour next Tuesday night so as to learn as soon as possible whether McKinley or Bryan has won. Perhaps they won't know even if they sit up all night. Not all election results have been known within 24 hours after the polls closed.

When Hayes ran against Tilden, the result was determined just in time for the inauguration in March. That was the longest contest in the history of presidential elections.

When Blaine ran against Cleveland, 12 years ago, the result was in doubt for several days. Both parties claimed the victory on the morning after the election. Only one Republican editor, I believe, gave up the contest. That was J. B. McCullagh of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He did not wait for the paper to go to press, but went home at his usual hour after telling the foreman to "put the roosters away." The Globe-Democrat was a very somber sheet on the morning after that election. A great many people still claim that Blaine was elected and counted out. Just as many Democrats will always believe that Tilden was swindled out of the presidency.

W. B. SOMERVILLE.

But usually there is some decided indication of the drift of sentiment in the election returns, and unless the contest is very close a good hazard at the result can be made before midnight of election day. It is for this that the throngs remain in front of the bulletin boards for hours yelling themselves hoarse.

Another indication of the interest taken in the contest is the fact that the newspapers of New York city, not content with posting the news in one place, will have bulletins all over the city. Business Manager C. M. Palmer of The Journal set the pace for them last summer when the nominating conventions were held. He established bulletin boards under the noses of his rivals, and in place of the well worn stereopticon he had "chalk talk" men, who wrote the bulletins on big blackboards and sandwiched them between political cartoons. Next Tuesday night The Journal will have a dozen bulletin boards in different parts of the city, and the other papers will spread out, too, though possibly not so far.

In addition to these public bulletins, there will be bulletins at the clubs and in many other semipublic places, and this year for the first time there will be bulletins in private houses. Some men have ordered private wires run into their residences, and they will have special operators to copy the news as the receiving instrument ticks it off. Altogether there will be about 200 bulletin places in the city of New York. In other cities there will be proportionately smaller numbers.

At Canton the special wire which runs into Major McKinley's house will be manned early Tuesday morning, and the operator will be kept busy all day. Major McKinley will want to know the state of the weather in places where the contest is likely to be close. The weather is a serious element in elections. Republicans are reckoned fair weather voters, and a rainy day is considered auspicious for the Democracy. Besides the weather news there will be reports from the big cities of the way the voters are turning out. There are always rumors during the day of the way the tide is running in this city or that, but they are not very valuable, and the liveliest interest will be reserved for the actual figures which come in after nightfall. Major McKinley will sit in his office, surrounded by a few of his friends, and watch and wait for the result.

In Lincoln William J. Bryan will hear the returns sitting in the parlor of his modest dwelling, with his wife to read the bulletins to him as the telegraph operator copies them. The telegraph companies will run a wire into Mr. Bryan's residence if he likes and give him all the news as fast as it can be learned.

Mr. Sewall at Bath and Mr. Watson at his Georgia home will get the returns over special wires if they choose, and Mr. Hobart, if he does not remain at national headquarters in New York, will have a wire to his home in Paterson. Both the telegraph companies will offer these facilities to the candidates, and the two press associations will keep them supplied with bulletins.

No one will be better supplied with news than the president of the United States. He will get all the bulletins of the telegraph companies and the press associations over special wires and by messenger at the White House in Washington. The telegraph room at the White House is in the northeast corner of the building, above the east parlor. The president can get into communication with any part of the United States from this telegraph room on a few minutes' notice. He has his own telegraph operator, Mr. Montgomery. On election day there will be an extra operator in the telegraph room, and the bulletins will be received on two wires. What cannot get over the wires will be sent to the White House by messenger.

Those of the cabinet officers who want them can have private wires, but usually the cabinet people who do not go home to vote get their news at the White House. Mr. Lamont, if he likes, can vote in New York in the morning and be with the president in the afternoon.

That is what Mr. Whitney used to do on election day when he was in the cabinet.

Whether the cabinet officers will go home to vote will depend in some instances on the value they think their votes will have. If they live in states where every vote counts, they may go home. Usually there are two or three cabinet officers in the city to read the returns with the president. Then there is the faithful Thurber, who will trot backward and forward between the telegraph room and the president's library with the bulletins as they are received.

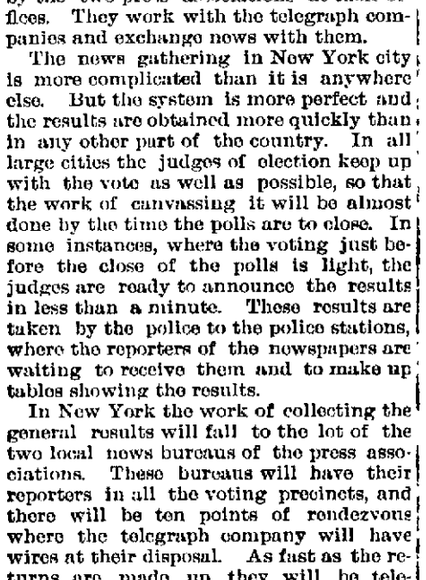
There have been presidents who went home to vote. Mr. Cleveland himself once did. This year Mr. Cleveland did not even take the trouble to register.

In addition to the bulletin services posted by the newspapers in front of their offices and private bulletins received over special wires from the two telegraph companies, there will be bulletins posted outside the offices of the telegraph companies. On election night the Western Union and the Postal become great news gathering concerns. They have facilities which are impossible to any one else. In the old days before telegraphy was known the news of the result of elections traveled by stagecoach, and the results were not known for months. In these days of rapid transit and communication it is possible to spread the news of the election over the country as fast as it develops—that is, as fast as the returns can be counted, and this is made easy by the action of the telegraph companies in making newsgatherers of their agents. If the national committees or the newspapers had to get together this news, it would cost an enormous amount of money, and the service of necessity would be incomplete. Any newspaper which undertook single handed to gather the news of the election would do so at a cost of $40,000. That is what it cost the Western Union Telegraph company to gather the news of the election of four years ago. As it is, each newspaper receives a full report from all parts of the country at the earliest possible moment at virtually no cost at all. Of course the telegraph company does not do this for nothing. It sells the bulletin service to the people who receive special returns.

For the purpose of collecting the news the Western Union will keep about 18,000 of its 23,000 offices open election night. W. B. Somerville, the head of the press bureau, has sent out to the managers of the company all over the country explicit instructions what to do on election day. The returns are to be gathered by counties and transmitted by each office to the nearest distributing point. The manager may get the returns from a local newspaper or he may send to the office of the county committee where the returns are received. As fast as the news is sent in to the distributing point it will be combined with other news from the same state and sent out to the country. Most of this work of combining and summarizing news is done by the two press associations at their offices. They work with the telegraph companies and exchange news with them.

The news gathering in New York city is more complicated than it is anywhere else. But the system is more perfect and the results are obtained more quickly than in any other part of the country. In all large cities the judges of election keep up with the vote as well as possible, so that the work of canvassing it will be almost done by the time the polls are to close. In some instances, where the voting just before the close of the polls is light, the judges are ready to announce the results in less than a minute. These results are taken by the police to the police stations, where the reporters of the newspapers are waiting to receive them and to make up tables showing the results.

In New York the work of collecting the general results will fall to the lot of the two local news bureaus of the press associations. These bureaus will have their reporters in all the voting precincts, and there will be ten points of rendezvous where the telegraph company will have wires at their disposal. As fast as the returns are made up they will be telegraphed in to the press association offices. Here will be corps of experts, with tables showing the vote of 1894 and preceding years in detail. These are used for comparisons. When the result at any polling place is reported, the experts will compare it with the result of four years ago and the result of two years ago and send it out in that form. "Returns from so many voting places give so many votes for Bryan, so many for McKinley. The same places in 1892 gave Cleveland so many, Harrison so many." This is the general form used. As soon as the different wards in New York city are all in the vote for the entire city will be given. Similarly the vote in Brooklyn and all the other parts of the Greater New York district will be gathered. The Brooklyn Eagle will have charge of the Brooklyn news and will have the use of the telegraph companies' wires for that purpose.



MRS. BRYAN READING TELEGRAMS TO HER HUSBAND.

Of course a close watch will be kept on every source of news. The newspaper bulletins, the national headquarters, the big politicians, will all be under surveillance. It is always possible that some agent will blunder, and that the returns from an important place will be received in a private telegram before they are sent in through the regular channels.

With all these precautions to prevent the escape of any piece of important information, the greatest care must be exercised to prevent misinformation getting on the wire and to guard against partisanship.

"Some years ago," said Mr. Somerville, "one of our agents in a Virginia town sent in a paragraph on election day about the Republican candidate for governor, a man named Walker, to the effect that he would take a trip up Salt river before night. It was worded very cleverly and looked more like a piece of sporting news than anything else. In fact, one of the best known Republican papers in the United States published it on the sporting page, and the editor wrote to me afterward and wanted to know what we meant by introducing such a paragraph in a good Republican journal. Of course we don't permit any such news to go over our wires if we can help it, and we especially instruct our office managers that 'great care should be taken that nothing contained in our dispatches could in any way be construed into partisanship on the part of the company.' Our managers are instructed to get estimated figures from official sources, and estimates only from state or county committees, press associations or prominent newspapers. The estimates are credited in every instance to the source from which they emanate."

MAJOR M'KINLEY RECEIVING MESSAGES IN HIS LIBRARY.

The managers of the telegraph offices have been instructed that the vote for the three principal presidential candidates is to be given in detail. An estimate of the vote for the other candidates is all that will be necessary.

The returns will include also the vote for state officers, complexion of state legislatures (special attention being given to those states that will elect United States senators in 1897), and congressmen, giving names and politics and showing gains and losses.

The vote for president is to take precedence over everything else, and where the exact vote of a state cannot be obtained on election night, the probabilities, or an approximation of the result, if possible, is to be procured from state committees or other reliable sources and forwarded to the distributing offices promptly, to be followed with definite results as soon as possible.

Of course the wires will be flooded with election news after 8 o'clock Tuesday night, and as the result in some of the states is settled already, particular attention will be paid to the states which are considered doubtful. These are Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and West Virginia. In the western and southern states the Sewall-Watson mix up will be watched carefully in connection with the Bryan vote.

Here is an outline of the voting to be done next Tuesday. Paste it in your hat:

All states vote for presidential electors.

All states vote for congressmen except Maine, Oregon, Vermont.

All states vote for state ticket except Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Maine, Oregon, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Kentucky, Vermont, Virginia and New Jersey.

The following states elect governors and other state officers. (States marked thus * elect a senator in 1897):

*Colorado, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*Connecticut, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

Delaware, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

Idaho, governor and full state ticket.

*Illinois, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*Indiana, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*Kansas, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

Massachusetts, governor and full state ticket.

Michigan, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

Minnesota, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*Missouri, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

Montana, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

Nebraska, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*New Hampshire, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*New York, governor, lieutenant governor, judge of court of appeals and legislature.

*North Carolina, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*North Dakota, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*South Carolina, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*South Dakota, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

Tennessee, governor and judges.

Texas, governor and full state ticket, assembly and half of senate.

*Washington, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

West Virginia, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

*Wisconsin, governor and full state ticket and legislature.

MINOR STATE TICKETS.

*California, assembly and half of senate.

Iowa, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, etc.

Maryland, judicial election in second circuit.

*Nevada, justice of supreme court, assembly and half of senate.

New Jersey, eight senators and full assembly.

Ohio, secretary of state, judge of supreme court, commissioner of public works, etc.

*Pennsylvania, legislature and county officers.

*Utah, legislature.

Wyoming, chief justice and assembly and nine senators.

South Dakota will vote for woman suffrage and prohibition.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Burning For a Century.

About 200 miles from Sydney, N. S. W., is a place called Wingen, and in one of the mountains there is said to be a coal mine which has been burning for over 100 years.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Business Still Being Delayed by Politics.

TIGHT MONEY MARKET A FEATURE.

Wheat Declined Sharply, But Is Rising Again—Speculation In Wool Continues. Iron Being Bought Largely by Speculators—Business Failures For the Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: A market without anything but politics to rule it is not often seen. Business is almost abolished until after the election, by the extraordinary pressure for money, by the indisposition of anybody to sell who thinks a great change for the better is near, by the feeling that it is now of no use to contract or buy when so little time remains before a decision and by the general absorption of business men in political activities.

The feature of the week has been the pressure in the New York money market in spite of the heavy arrivals of gold. Quotations of call loans at 100 per cent or more have no real meaning, except that, with practically four holidays to come in succession, there is really no market

Wheat has declined sharply, but is rising again, closing about ½c lower for the weak. Heavy realizing of the spot sales, extreme monetary pressure in carrying supplies, and belief of foreigners that they can get what they want at lower prices by present abstentation, have materially helped the powerful Chicago influence, which has labored to depress prices But the evidence of great demand abroad grows clearer and while western receipts are heavy, 7,562,927 bushels for the week, and 28,756,644 for the past four weeks, against 31,150,964 bushels last year, the enormous milling returns are of especial value, showing that foreign orders are preparing a great quantity of flour for export These returns, not heretofore given elsewhere, will be especially instructive whenever the market turns on the foreign demand Atlantic exports for four weeks, flour included, have been 8,026,558 bushels, against 6,255,412 last year Higher prices and actual famine in parts of India have a speculative bearing, but are really less important the to American market than the news of the decreasing supplies from Russia

The speculation in wool continues and has taken, during the past four weeks, 28,321,100 pounds, against 29,788,850 pounds last year and 26,538,053 pounds in 1892, although less than half the capacity of the mills is employed It is a gratifying feature, however, that about 12 establishments have started during the week, in confidence that business will be larger hereafter. There is as yet only a slight improvement in the demand for lightweight woolens.

Iron has been bought largely by speculators, 25,000 tons of Bessemer at Pittsburg raising the price to $11.90, large quantities of Grey Forge raising the price to $10.40 and 20,000 tons, nearly all of northern iron, at Chicago. Finished products do not change in quoted prices, although quotations are less shaded than of late to secure business and there is strong belief that after a week there will be a marked change. The known orders deferred until after election would by themselves suffice to employ the works for a considerable time

Failures for the week have been 270 in the United States, against 278 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 53 last year

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

After Frequent Fluctuations It Closed a Little Higher.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Wheat closed at an advance of 1 cent, at 73c, after a session marked by the frequency and wideness of its fluctuations. Perhaps the chief reason for the advance was the easier tone of the money market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Wheat scored a 2-cent advance under rather adverse circumstances The bull side was hampered by lower cables, mixed foreign trade and heavy strong wheat receipts In the face of this, supported by easier money, prices were carried up to 80 5-16c for December and after a final slight set back, rested at 79⅞c.

EMBARRASSING FOR SOVEREIGN.

The K. of L. Leader Forgot to Pay His Poll Tax.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 21.—An examination of the records in the clerk's office of Benton county discloses the fact that J R Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor and national committeeman for Arkansas of the People's party, has neglected to pay his poll tax.

Mr. Sovereign is on the fusion electoral ticket in this state as a candidate for elector-at-large. The discovery is likely to lead to a peculiar complication as it is now too late to rectify the matter before election day and the courts may be called upon to settle it.

Sues Austin Corbin's Estate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 —Miss Mathilde Nelson has begun suit for the recovery of $50,000 from the estate of the late Austin Corbin. Miss Nelson, who is a handsome Swede of about 30 years, alleges that Corbin was a frequent visitor at her apartments, and not long before his death he told her that he had invested $50,000 for her, which would be a provision for her in old age

Held For a Ransom by Bandits.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is reported that while shooting in Smyrna Captain Marriott, of the Norfolk regiment, was captured by brigands, and that he is held by them for $50,000 ransom.

To Organize the Chinese Army.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Tageblatt says that Colonel Libert, of the German army, has been definitely appointed organizer of the Chinese army.

Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The treasury has lost $911,800 in gold coin and $10,500 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $117,359,380.

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BIG GOLD CONCOURSE.

Visitors Continue to Pour Into Canton.

MANY WOMEN IN THE CROWDS.

The Canton Troop Deny the Statement That They Receive Pay For Their Escort Work—The Major's Neighbors Among the Callers.

CANTON, Oct. 29.—There were nine carloads of people in the Buffalo crowd, which came to Canton via Cleveland on the boat from Buffalo.

In the party was the Republican League club in handsome uniforms headed by Powell's Sixty-fifth Regiment band; the Central Italian club headed by Scinta's band and a number of unorganized citizens representing the various interests of Buffalo.

A drizzling rain was falling when the party arrived and the formal reception was held in the Tabernacle, where J. Emery Close made the introductory address.

Mr. Cæsar Antozzi spoke on behalf of the Italian club of Buffalo.

A party of 75 women from Wellsville, O., arrived on the regular Pennsylvania train with greeting for Major McKinley. Owing to rain they were taken direct to the Tabernacle, where they were introduced to Major McKinley by Dr. R. B. Parke.

From the village of Minerva and vicinity in this county, there came ten carloads of people full of enthusiasm for McKinley and the Republican cause. The party was led by three aged citizens, M. Unger, aged 94, who voted for Jackson and for all the Democratic presidents since; J. C. Hostetter, aged 75, and Hiram Hostetter, aged 72, who made the introductory address for the party. There were a large number of ladies in the party, which was greeted by Major McKinley in the Tabernacle.

An extra car attached to the regular Fort Wayne train from the west brought farmers, business men and other citizens from the village of Tiro, in Crawford county, O. They were introduced by Charles McConnell.

Later Canton business men and professional men, led by a pioneer business man and a pioneer attorney, called at the McKinley home to pay their respects to the major. Major McKinley's associates on the ticket the first time he was a candidate for office also made him a visit.

The reception at the McKinley home was marked by some pointed references to charges of pay coupled with the coercion charge made by Mr. Bryan concerning delegations. The Canton troop, whose members for months past, composed of old soldiers, business men, workingmen and professional men have mounted on horses, escorted visitors to the McKinley home, made a social call. After introducing the members of the troop individually to the governor, Captain Harry Frease made the following remarks:

Major McKinley—We have been accused of doing what we have done in the way of escorting delegations to your home for mercenary purposes, and some even think they hear the jingle of money we have received in our pockets. [Laughter.] But I want to assure you it has been purely a desire to serve you and the cause you represent and to see that the callers that you have received from different parts of the country should have proper escort from the depots to your home. Another thing we can assure you; we have had no trouble to coax the people to come here. [Laughter and applause.] We will take this occasion to say that it will be our pleasure to serve you.

We will take this occasion to say that it will be our pleasure to serve you in the same capacity as long as these delegations continue to come. We also wish to thank you most heartily for the courtesy shown us from the reviewing stand on every occasion, and we want you to feel that you have at least the friendship and the desire on part of this troop that you may be as successful now as you have been in the past. [Three cheers were then given for McKinley.]

Governor McKinley replied:

Gentlemen—I certainly appreciate your kind sentiments and reciprocate them fully. I know you will be glad to be assured that you have made a great impression upon the people who have come to Canton from all over the country. I am sure that in no campaign in the past, where there have been delegations, have the receptions been so cordial and hearty as they have in the city of Canton, through your efforts, and I doubt if a delegation comes here that does not go away with a better opinion of our little city than when they came. It goes without saying that I appreciate more than I can find words to express your splendid loyalty and devotion to the city and to me, and I hope that next Tuesday you will, in the result, find some reward for your unselfishness. [Applause.]

Major McKinley's home fellow citizens anticipated him when he approached the tariff question at the conclusion of one of his most remarkable addresses.

"Three cheers for protection" interrupted him before he reached his climax. He replied to Mr. Bryan's recent utterances in these words:

Some of our political opponents have been denying that this question of the tariff is an issue in the present campaign. They will not even tell us how they propose to raise the money with which to run this government. They will not discuss that at all, and yet they have declared in their platform that not a single dollar of money shall be borrowed even to maintaining the credit and honor of the government in time of peace. But I am confident that they will discover that the tariff question is in the election returns of next Tuesday.

There was a tremor in Major McKinley's voice this evening, as when, after repeated attempts, he responded to the home greetings of thousands of his neighbors and fellow citizens. His dooryard and those of his neighbors were not large enough for the crowds. For blocks in every direction street cars, trucks, delivery wagons and carriages blocked the streets. An improvised platform at the pavement edge was used. Above this was an arch of electric lights resplendent with national colors. Business had been almost universally suspended to allow all mercantile people and employes of their houses to participate. A score of bands and drum corps in the city volunteered their services and were distributed in the parade which marched to the McKinley home. This demonstration was the conclusion of an eventful day.

A carload of West Virginians came from Wheeling. With them was Lieutenant Governor Richards of Steubenville, O. Their's was a social visit without formal speechmaking. They called at the McKinley home and they shook hands with the major and conversed with him in a social way.

In his speech to the Minerva delegation, after speaking to the old men in the crowd, whom he had known in his earlier political associations, and welcoming the young men and the women and children, he said in part:

Old father Unger is here (cries of "three cheers for Mr. Unger"), dear old man—I have him all my life, and I want to assure him that although his first vote was cast for General Jackson, he is voting this year for the same principles which Jackson represented 60 years ago; for Jackson was for a protective tariff and sound money. This year, my fellow citizens, we must all have the true and genuine American spirit. We have not had so much of it since the war, and we needed it. Nothing does accomplish so much good as a revival of patriotism, and that is what this means that the people are to be trusted with the conduct of this government and that they are fully competent to attend to the interests of the republic and are especially zealous this year for the honor and credit of the United States.

I am glad to meet the men and women and the boys and girls of Minerva. I am glad to meet them here at my home. I am glad to know that this year, as in all years of the past, they are standing for the best in government, and what is righteous and just for our individual as well as for the nation's life.

We might just as well settle this year, for all time, that this is not a nation of repudiators, and that we propose to pay every obligation of the government in the best form of money known to the civilized world at the time of payment. We do not intend to repudiate either our public or private obligations. The fair name of this government has never been begrimed and it never, never will be. We created a mighty debt of more than $2,000,000,000 to preserve this government of ours. We gave up the best blood and some of the noblest lives that this republic has produced, that its glory might shine on forever, and after 120 years of splendid achievements, such as no other nation has ever been able to boast of.

Some people seem to think that we can be deluded into the theory that we can enrich ourselves by calling 53 cents worth of silver a dollar. We are not to be misled or misguided in any such fashion. We hold that the money of this country should be as honest and as untarnished as the flag that waves above us, and having paid off more than two-thirds of our great war debt, one billion and seven or eight hundred millions in the best money known to the world, and having only six or seven hundred millions of it left, does anybody suppose that this government is going to enter upon the business of repudiating 1 cent of that great debt? I say no, not one. We do not propose to have the pensions granted by the government cut in two by false finance. My fellow citizens, the hope of this country and its future are in the keeping of the plain people, in the plain American home, where virtue presides and truth reigns. You love the things that are good, and, loving them, you are going to vote for them; for they will bring honor and glory to the republic.

CANTON, O., Oct. 30.—Residents of Columbus and of Vinton, Huron and Fairfield counties, coming on one large special train, constituted one of the audiences addressed by Major McKinley. Addresses were made by Judge Lorenzo D. Hagerty of Columbus, Dr. C. B. Taylor of McArthur, T. S. Parcell of Logan, George Mordoff of Wakeman and W. S. Winkoop.

A trainload of farmers, business men and old soldiers came from Ashland county with greetings and assurances of support for Major McKinley. They were received on the lawn and introduced by Thomas Carey of Perrysville.

The lady employes of Whitman & Barnes, who came down from Warren, indulged in no formal speechmaking. Each was presented to Major McKinley and later to his mother. They brought magnificent flowers for the wife and mother.

A special train of seven coaches arrived bringing the employes of the Kenawha and Michigan railroad from Charleston, W. Va. The visitors were escorted to the McKinley home and were there introduced by W. W. Brown, a conductor on the road.

A small party of business men and manufacturers of Pittsburg called at the McKinley home. It was made up of Colonel J. A. Schoonmaker, O. H. Childs, W. S. Abbott, James Laughlin, E. M. Ferguson, A. W. Wood, John R. McGinley, H. C. Fownes, W. W Willock, W. W. Lawrence, W. A. Magee. Mr. Schoonmaker was spokesman. They were received in the library.

A special train of a dozen coaches brought farmers, business men, workingmen and citizens in general from Hancock and Seneca counties, O. The delegation was headed by a band and made a very enthusiastic demonstration on the lawn when Major McKinley appeared. Addresses were made by T. H. McConica of Findlay and W. A. Dickey of Tiffin.

The directors and officers of the German bank of Pittsburg also called and were received in the library.

Major McKinley made five formal addresses, the last to seven carloads of people coming from Fulton and Williams counties, O., and Dekalb and other northeastern counties of Indiana.

The five audiences addressed were composed of 14 delegations, in which there were railroad men, business men and manufacturers and farmers, mechanics, miners, oil men, glassworkers, ironworkers, bankers, professional men, printers, men and women office employes, coming from four states, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Besides the five speeches Major McKinley received a large number of individual callers from all over the country.

Dr. Chauncey Depew arrived in Canton this morning from New York and spent a part of the day with Major McKinley. He is on his way to Cincinnati, where he will address a meeting this evening.

Among the callers were Congressmen Crapo of Massachusetts and R. R. Wright of Georgia, A. B. Fortune and Representative Harry Smith of Cleveland, the latter three being prominent Afro-American Republicans.

In the course of his speech to the Hancock and Seneca county (O.) delegations, Major McKinley said:

What is all this contention about? What does it mean that from one end of this country to the other, in every state and territory of the American Union there are assembled today millions of men discussing questions of great national import? What is the contention about, my fellow citizens? It is a question as to whether we are to continue doing business with good money, or commence doing it with poor money. This is the plain, simple question, touching the great problems of finance. We have today in this country as good money as can be found anywhere in the world. Every dollar of it is as good as gold and passes current everywhere. It is now proposed that we shall change this splendid financial system and enter upon a program of irredeemable paper dollars, or debased silver dollars. It seems to me that the naked statement of the proposition should bring its instant condemnation. If there is anything that the workingman wants; if there is anything that the merchant wants, or that the farmer wants that shall be stable, fixed and unvarying in value, it is the money he takes in exchange for his labor or products. As I said a moment ago, this is the sort of money we have now, and is the sort that next Tuesday we mean to decree shall be continued.

What is the other question, my fellow citizens? The other question is one of taxation. It takes money to run the government, and our political opponents say they will not borrow any money to do it, and they do not tell us how they will run it. [A voice: "They don't know"] They will not discuss the tariff at all. [Voices: "They're afraid of it."] They say it is not in the campaign. I can imagine nothing more important than a revenue system that will provide money enough to run the government. We have not had enough money to run this government for the past three years, under a false system of political economy. So the question is, how shall we raise that money; do you want to raise it by direct taxation by taxing the property and lands, or the incomes and wages of the people. [Cries of "no, no."] Well, then, the other way to raise it is by taxing the products that come from Europe in competition with American products. This is the way, I believe, to raise it; it is the old fashioned American way of raising it; it is the way Washington pointed out as the way to raise the money to run this government. When we have agreed upon this tariff as the way to do it, then I would so adjust the tariff upon foreign products that compete with American products, the products of our factories and farms, so as to give full, round, adequate protection to every American producer. This is the other contention upon which we must speak next Tuesday.

Then, there is another contention. We propose to have no stain of repudiation cast upon the American name; and we propose to stand by law and order and by the constituted authorities of the state and nation. We propose, moreover, that we will have no other flag in the United States but the glorious old Stars and Stripes.

In talking to the West Virginia delegation at one point Major McKinley said:

There are some people who seem to believe that the way to get on best is to have one body of our citizens arrayed against another. I do not believe that. I believe we are all brothers, all equal under our constitution and flag, and that all of us have a right to aspire to the highest and best things in a free government like ours. [Cheers.] The most glorious thing our history has demonstrated is that the poorest and humblest boy, with the poorest surroundings but with clean hands and pure heart, may reach the highest place in the gift of the public. [Cries of "good, good," and tremendous applause.]

I spurn the attempt to array one body or class of my fellow citizens against another, and I resent, with indignation, the idea that workingmen are not patriots. They have been patriots in every crisis of our country. They require no coercion to make them love their country, their homes, their mothers, their wives and their children. [Loud and continuous cheering.] I am glad to know that the railroad employes from one end of this country to the other are marching this year under the same flag—the flag of national honor and public and private integrity. [Renewed cheers.]

I am glad to know that the employes of railroad lines all over the United States, for they have visited me from nearly every s[illegible], are standing together as never before for the maintenance of sound currency and the perpetuity of our free institutions, that recognize neither class, creed nor condition. [Applause.]

KAISER COMMITTED TO JAIL.

A Belief That He Killed His Wife For Insurance.

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 31.—Charles O. Kaiser, Jr, has been committed to jail without bail. The detectives have a signed statement from him, but refuse to divulge the contents

The developments strengthen the belief of the authorities that an insurance swindle, with Mrs. Kaiser's life as the forfeit, had been contemplated and that a strange man and woman were conspirators with Kaiser. It has been learned that five policies had been issued to Kaiser and his wife. Eighty-four dollars is the aggregate amount of premiums thus far paid out. On two of them $54 would have become due next month.

Another strange fact has come to light. Two months ago the couple made a joint will, under an arrangement similar to that in the policies, but there was a clause inserted at Kaiser's suggestion, it is said, to the effect that their bodies should be cremated. The police intimate that Kaiser had intended to profit by this arrangement by the use of poison, but that his pecuniary embarrassment coming upon him, he used the medium of lead and concocted the highwaymen story.

CYCLONE IN ARKANSAS

Seven Dead and Three Injured From the Oklahoma Storm.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 31.—Mr. Fred Woodcock of Malvern brings the report of a terrific cyclone which passed through the eastern part of Jefferson county, doing great destruction. The full extent of the storm cannot be ascertained, but it is known to have been quite extensive. Horses, fences, stock and forests were swept away. Fifteen or 20 persons were injured, but no deaths reported.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 31.—The known dead in the cyclone in Lincoln and Payne counties number seven, with three probably fatally injured.

The Wrong Man Hung.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Julius Mannow has been hung at the county jail for the murder of Carey B Birch. He left a letter saying that Joseph Windrath, his alleged accomplice who was hung June 5, was not guilty.

The Weather.

Generally fair; probably light showers on the lakes, cooler and brisk westerly winds.

DARES HIM TO SINK HER.

The Filibuster Dauntless Defies Revenue Cutter Orders.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 31.—Captain Lomm of the filibuster Dauntless, now lying under the guns of the revenue cutter Windom, Captain Hand, says he is going to Jacksonville today.

Hand says he will sink the tug if she moves and Lomm says:

"All right, get ready your small boats to pick my men up, for I shall certainly make the attempt."

Postmaster General Wilson to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Postmaster General Wilson will go to his home in Charleston, W. Va., to vote Monday afternoon and will return immediately after casting his ballot for Palmer and Buckner Tuesday morning.

DROVE INVADERS BACK.

Palmer and Buckner Had to Retreat In Missouri.

ESCAPED WITH THEIR HIDES LEFT.

General Buckner's Face Nearly Decorated by a Punch From a Flagpole at Fayette—The Man Who Saved Him Now Wishes He Hadn't.

PARIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—Generals Palmer and Buckner on their arrival here on their trip through Missouri were met at the depot by 500 people. It proved an unwelcome greeting they received and the party was compelled to pull out without accomplishing anything. As the candidates stood on the rear platform with their heads bared, a number of young men pushed up with a big Bryan banner and shoved it under the noses of the generals. Several efforts of General Buckner to speak were interrupted by cries of derision, many in the crowd yelling:

"Look at the McKinley aid society."

Stung at this last fling General Buckner pointed at the banner and said:

"Let me tell you who and what constituted the McKinley Aid society. In 1892, on a sound money platform, we elected Grover Cleveland, but the last elections in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio were disastrous, because you, you shouters with your heresies, drove the party on to failure and contempt. Hold up the banner. There is the emblem of the McKinley Aid society. Look at it."

The train had to pull out to get away from the banner carriers. Many in the crowd expressed regret at the occurrence.

At Fayette Generals Palmer and Buckner received even worse treatment than at Paris and for a time violence was threatened the candidates.

The party was greeted by a howling mob, which seemed bent on causing trouble from the moment the train stopped. No sooner had the two generals emerged upon the car platform than a Bryan banner, bearing the inscription "Fayette Democratic club," was thrust into General Palmer's face by its bearer. A citizen named Williams tried to urge peace and the gold men rallied and rushed the Bryan banner back. This only made the disturbers more ugly. A man tried to punch General Buckner with a flag pole and Williams seized it and the crowd rushed upon him and began beating him.

The men seized Williams and while one garroted him another twisted his beard and a third tried to gouge out his eyes, while others held his legs and arms.

The rioters then tried to get at the generals and strike them with their banners. Scores of men fought bitterly around the car end; women were pushed about and knocked down and many blows were exchanged. An old farmer climbed onto the rear end of the car and shouted: "You are carrying Missouri for McKinley."

He was pulled down by the crowd. After five minutes of fighting, screaming and tooting of horns the train pulled out without the candidates even attempting to make a speech. The Central college boys tried to fight the crowd back. Most of the rioters were young men and belonged to the so-called Fayette Democratic club. They wore high white hats with Bryan's name inscribed thereon and white badges. Most of them seemed to belong to the well-to-do element.

Women stood in the station while this riot was going on and wept.

Mrs. Palmer and Buckner, who are accompanying the candidates, were witnesses to the scenes of disorder.

Aboard the train the party showed the utmost surprise at the treatment accorded. Said General Buckner:

"All through Iowa we were treated with the greatest courtesy. I did not believe we would be shown such disrespect in Missouri."

The men who stood on the rear platform of the car at Fayette were Pope Yeamans of Columbia, who was between General Palmer and General Buckner; Major Lewis of the Hannibal waterworks, T. B. Buckner of Kansas City, Thomas B. Skinner and Arthur Lee of St. Louis, Rufus Anderson of Hannibal and J. W. Richards of Chicago, who was in charge of the train.

At other points the party was greeted by respectful crowds, and the remainder of the trip to Kansas City was made without incident.

PROVOKED BY THE GENERALS

Democrats of Paris and Fayette, Mo., Give Their Side.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.—The Times (Dem.) this morning prints specials from Paris and Fayette, Mo., which state that Generals Palmer and Buckner provoked and were in a large measure responsible for the disorder at those places. The dispatch from Paris says:

When Colonel Rufus S. Anderson of Hannibal came out upon the rear platform of the car to introduce Generals Palmer and Buckner his appearance was the signal for a wild Bryan demonstration from a crowd of Democrats, who were bearing a huge Bryan banner. When the shouting had somewhat subsided General Palmer said: "I am glad to meet you all, with a few exceptions."

This thrust provoked a still greater demonstration by the Bryan crowd which brought their banner closer. Then pointing toward a man carrying the banner, General Palmer said: "I see a sappy fool over there with a Bryan picture. Why does not he come out from behind the picture so we can see who he is. I have observed all through this campaign that the men who say they are for Bryan have to go labelled with their candidates' names so they will not forget which they are for."

This sally provoked a Bryan demonstration that overwhelmed the speaker and Gen. Palmer retired in anger.

General Buckner then appeared and there was another tremendous shout for Bryan. As soon as the southerner could be heard he came back at them with the following retort: "You can holler mighty loud for Bryan, but not one of you can give a sensible reason why you are going to vote for him. Maybe the man who is screeching Bryan's name out there can count as much as 100 without making a mistake, but I doubt it. I also doubt that he knows the alphabet, and I am certain he can't say it backwards. The gobble of a fool is utterly incomprehensible to me, and therefore I'll pay no further attention to what he may say." At this juncture someone shouted "Hurrah for the McKinley Aid society."

"I am glad some fool has said that," retorted General Buckner, but the crowd surging around the car had by this time become so uproarious that the speaker was obliged to wait a long time before he could proceed, and, though he spoke only a few words afterward, his speech could be heard by only a few of the assembled crowd.

When the train left Paris the Bryan men at that point who were aggrieved at the language used by the candidates telegraphed ahead to Fayette, and these telegrams, according to The Time's Fayette correspondent, stirred up the Fayette Democracy.

BRYAN INTERRUPTED.

A Skirmish Between Democrats and Republicans at Janesville Wis

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 31.—Almost a riot marked W J. Bryan's trip in Wisconsin.

The day was without special incident until Janesville was reached, when there was a disturbance, which at one time looked as if it might become serious. This point was reached about dusk and there had congregated about the station a large assembly of people. There was an almost complete absence of the gold badges. He had scarcely begun speaking, however, when a procession crossed the railroad tracks in the rear of the audience. It soon developed that the procession was composed of a uniformed McKinley club, carrying banners, mottoes and pictures of the Republican candidates and a large American flag.

Immediately after crossing the railroad the procession turned abruptly into the crowd as if intending to come directly to the platform. There was a disturbance of two or three minutes' duration, which caused such confusion as to put a stop to the speech. The mottoes and banners were made the objects of contention, and a scuffle ensued over their possession. These gradually went down, with the exception of the portrait of McKinley and the American flag, which there was apparently no effort to displace. It was asserted that in the general scuffle there was some resort to physical violence, but it was impossible, from the train, to observe all the details of the encounter. The McKinley procession gradually withdrew and order was very soon restored.

THE CASTLES' SCRAPE COSTLY

Eminent Counsel Hired—Mrs. Castle's Plea to Be Insanity.

[Copyrighted.]

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The case of Walter M. Castle, the San Francisco merchant and his wife on a charge of shoplifting, preferred by various West End dealers, is on the docket for Monday next, but only the solicitors for the case will appear at that time, and there will without doubt be a postponement. It is expected that the case will be definitely fixed for Thursday, when the trial is likely to proceed without interruption. The cases of the husband and wife will be proceeded with separately.

Of the distinguished counsel who are to take part in the trial, the husband's case will be looked after by Sir Frank Lockwood, formerly solicitor general in

MRS. ELLA CASTLE.

Lord Rosebery's cabinet and who has but recently returned from a trip to the United States in company with the lord chief justice, Baron Russell, of Killowen, and C. F. Gill, who conducted the prosecution against Oscar Widle on behalf of the treasury. Mrs. Castle's case will be defended by Sir Edward Clarke, who was solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's former ministry, and Charles Matthews.

It is decided that the defense in Mrs. Castle's case shall be based on medical testimony. In addition to the explicit affidavit of a San Francisco doctor, who was familiar with Mrs. Castle's case, testimony will be offered of Dr. George Henry Savage, lecturer on mental diseases at Guy's hospital and author of a manual on insanity and Dr. Gregg and Dr. L. M. Gabriel, who are among the most eminent in London on woman's diseases; also Dr. Scott, attending physician at Holloway jail.

It is estimated that this trial will cost Mr. Castle £5,000 ($25,000). Sir Edward Clarke and others of counsel probably require a retainer of $2,500 daily with refreshers of $500 to $1,000, in addition to which the doctors' and solicitors' fees are to be considered.

A Charge of Murder.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31. — Bernard H. Langmeier, a government storekeeper at Fleischman's distillery, who was shot by his colleague, Ed McKenzie, has died. A charge of murder has been placed against McKenzie.

Cardinal Hohenlohe Dead.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Cardinal Gustav Adolph Von Hohenlohe-Schillingefurst, brother of the chancellor of the German empire and arch priest of the Liberian Basilica, has died here of apoplexy.

A Married Couple Asphyxiated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—John Houston and his wife have been asphyxiated by illuminating gas in their apartments in Columbus avenue.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

The influence of women upon the civilization of the world, could never be measured.

Because of her, thrones have been established and destroyed. The flash of her eye, the touch of her hand, and we have the marvellous power of women, glorious in the possession of perfect physical health.

Lydia E. Pinkham, by her wonderful discovery of the "Vegetable Compound," has done much to place this great power in the hands of women.

She has lifted thousands and thousands out of the misery brought by displacement of the womb, and all the evils that follow diseases of the uterus.

The "Vegetable Compound" restores natural cheerfulness, destroys despondency, cures backache, strengthens the muscles, restores the womb to its normal condition, and you are changed from a physical wreck to the joy of your home and friends.

By the way—the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding, and what is best of all, it does the work and cures where the best physicians utterly fail.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society and Its Work.

The third annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, of Canton district of the East Ohio conference, was held in the lecture room of the First Methodist Episcopal church, in this city, on Friday.

The reports of the various officers showed the auxiliaries and circles to be in a very well organized condition, and prepared to do better work this year than ever before. With one or two exceptions the programme was carried out as published several days ago. The social exchange of ideas on missionary work proved to be a very interesting feature. Addresses were delivered by various members, while others read papers and selections having a bearing on the work of the society. The address of the president, Mrs. A. Y. Taylor, of Alliance, was especially fine.

Officers were re-elected as follows: President, Mrs. A. Y. Taylor, of Alliance; recording secretary, Miss Ella Kirkbridge, of Salem; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss Emily I. Ritterspaugh, of Canton.

ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM.

The Greatest Demonstration in the History of New York City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—[By Associated Press]—Perhaps never before in the history of New York have the streets presented a finer aspect in any political campaign than today. Flags and bunting are floating everywhere in lavish profusion. The McKinley and Hobart parade is estimated to have one hundred and twenty-five thousand men in line. The streets in the lower part of the city are crowded almost to deadlock. Surface cars and vehicle traffic is practically suspended.

VIOLATED LIQUOR LAWS.

Jennie Lee Arraigned Before Commissioner Folger.

Jennie Lee, of Canton, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Folger in this city this afternoon. The charge preferred against the Lee woman is that of selling malt liquors without having procured a license. She gave bond in the sum of $100 to appear in United States court in Cleveland. United States Deputy Marshal Keeley made the arrest and Assistant Prosecutor McKay, of Cleveland, presented the case to the court.

A Great Day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—[By Associated Press]—The Commercial McKinley club's parade today has ideal weather, clear sky, bright sunshine, cool air and breeze. The city is actually blossoming with flags and bunting. All business houses are decorated profusely and thousands of residences display the stars and stripes and pictures of McKinley and Hobart.

Bryan in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 31 —[By Associated Press]—Bryan entered Iowa at six o'clock, and made his first speech at Mt. Pleasant at 7 o'clock, before his breakfast. He is in splendid voice and health, and spoke at Fairfield, and other points. He was met by a reception committee here, and escorted to the public square where he spoke at length.

Denies Hanna's Claims.

OSCEOLA, Ia., Oct. 31.—[By Associated Press]—Bryan, in his speech here, claimed over 300 electoral votes. He replied at length to Hanna's claims.

Public Sale.

Three head of heavy draught horses, 2 derricks with horse powers, an outfit of quarry tools, 1 40-horse power boiler, good as new, 1 stone wagon, 4 carts, harness, Buckeye reaper and mower combined, a grain drill, hay rake, sleigh, top buggy, 9 tons of hay, 6 tons of straw, farming tools and numerous other articles will be sold by Rippel Bros. at their stone quarry, ½ mile northwest of Massillon, on Saturday, November 14. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock sharp.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

Tickets for "South Before the War" will be on sale at Bahney's on Tuesday morning, November 3.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Edith Pratt is visiting in Chicago this week.

Mrs. C. E. Archer is visiting friends in Wellington.

Born, to the Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Corl in South Mill street, a son.

Billy Van's minstrels will play at the Armory, December 14 and 15.

Marshal Markel is confined to his home with an attack of influenza.

Ralph Dangler, who has been attending school in Cleveland, is at home for a few days.

Miss Anna Shorb has returned home from a week's visit with friends in Coshocton county.

Mrs. Harry Segner, who has been visiting her husband at Newcomerstown, has returned home.

Miss Millie Nelson has returned home after a week's pleasant visit with Canton friends and relatives.

Mrs. Fred Henry has returned from Waterloo, Canada, after a visit with her parents and friends for two months.

The ladies of St. Timothy's Episcopal church will give give an evening turkey dinner on Nov. 12 and the annual Christmas market and exchange will begin Dec. 15.

Braun & Clementz, butchers, after a year and a half's experience, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Braun will continue business at his usual stand, 30 East Main street.

The members of Prairie Queen Council No. 38, Degree of Pocahontas, will serve oysters in the opera block on election day. There will be a lunch counter in connection where hot coffee, ham sandwiches, etc., can be had. Your patronage is solicited.

The foot ball game at Pahlau's park on election day, between the M. A. C.'s and Mansfield eleven, will be called at 3 o,clock. Massillon has now one of the finest teams in the state, and its future will depend much upon the support it receives from the citizens.

The funeral of Andrew B. Cox was held from his late residence in West Main street, Friday afternoon at two o'clock. The Rev. Wm H. Shults officiated and it was largely attended. The family greatly appreciate the kind assistance of their many friends in connection with his demise.

Mr. Walter H. McLain, of Massillon, and Miss Margaret Mellinger, the only daughter of Mrs. G. V. L Mellinger, of Canton, were quietls married yesterday, at the home of the bride, and left in the afternoon for a short trip. Mrs. McLain is a bright and attractive girl, and will be warmly welcomed in Massillon when she takes up her residence here. For a short time Mr. and Mrs. McLain expect to reside in Canton.

It is announced that ex Governor James E. Campbell is to speak at Bucher's opera house, Monday evening. The local silverites intend that there shall be a monstrous street demonstration. John Hamel, president of the Young Men's Bryan Club, hereby notifies all members who possess horses or are in a position to borrow or buy one, to report at the North street school grounds, Monday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, and those who are not horsemen are to meet at the opera house at the same time.

The Canton police have reported a possible clew in the Kunz watch robbery which took place here on Tuesday. Otto Hartle, a well-known character, and a companion were arrested in Canton, on Wednesday or Thursday, and committed to the workhouse. A trusty there informed an officer, yesterday, that Hartle and two others committed the burglary here and gave further information locating four watches. Officer Hollender is in Canton this afternoon making an investigation.

SMITH-HOLLINGER WEDDING.

Samuel Smith and Mrs. Cora Hollinger were united in marriage Tuesday evening, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lucinda Kilgore, two and one-half miles southwest of the city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Berkey, in the presence of about fifty friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The bride wore cream cashmere and carried white carnations. Miss Celia Kilgore, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and wore a beautiful gown of pink crepe and carried pink carnations. Mr. Edward Reed, of Marlboro, O., was the groom's best man. After congratulations the bridal party proceeded to the dining room, where an elaborate supper was in readiness. Mr and Mrs. Smith were the recipients of many presents. Besides the immediate friends and relatives, there were present Miss Bertha Vaughan, Mr. Fred Ragot and Mr. Ed. R ed, of Marlboro, O; Miss Adelia Davenport and Mr. Falkenstein, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkins and Mr. and Mrs Hess, of Navarre, and Mr. and Mrs E. Truby, of Justus.

THE ALBRECHT-LA ROWE WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Edward R. Albrect, of Massillon, and Miss Florence Howe La Rowe, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Henry C. La Rowe, took place Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Behrende, of the Central Congregational church, performed the ceremony. The house was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums, ferns and autumn leaves. The service was read under a bower formed of these decorations, and the orchestra was hidden by a device made of flowers, ferns and leaves, also. The bride wore white satin, and carried white roses Miss Reid, of Brooklyn, the maid of honor, wore white and carried chrysanthemums. Miss Morris, of Brooklyn, and Miss Albrecht, of Massillon, wore white and carried pink chrysanthemums. The best man was Mr. Harry L McLain, of Massillon, and the ushers were Frederick P. La Rowe, of Brooklyn, and Clarence A. Dielhenn, of Massillon. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and family friends, only. The reception from 8:30 to 10 o'clock was largely attended. The supper was served by Resseni. Dancing followed towards the close of the reception. Mr. and Mrs Albrecht left for a trip which will occupy a few weeks, and will make their home in what was formerly the W. K. L. Warwick residence, in Cedar street.

POINTS ABOUT MAYOR PINGREE.

Although In Politics He Does Not Like It.

WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

His Breezy Gubernatorial Canvass—An Object Lesson For Municipal Reformers. A Thorn In the Flesh of Politicians—He Favors a Millionaire Law.

[Special Correspondence.]

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—The Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, mayor of Detroit and candidate for governor of Michigan, is an embarrassing political quantity. He refuses to be guided by purely political considerations and overturns all the calculations of the politicians by coming out on top when they have promised him certain defeat. He refuses to take the course which they tell him will make the most votes for his party, and the course he takes invariably makes more votes for Pingree. This is embarrassing, because when Mr. Pingree is elected to office none of the professional politicians can lay claim to consideration on the ground that "I carried the election for you." Mr. Pingree invariably has been indebted for his election to the people who cast the votes and to no one else. So he has been free to do what he thought was best for the people who voted. This course is destructive of the science of party politics, but in Detroit it seems to be a good thing for the individual voter.

"I DON'T EXPECT THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS TO VOTE FOR ME."

An International Character.

Whatever else Mr. Pingree may or may not have done for the city of Detroit, there is no doubt he has advertised it. Throughout the civilized world now the city is known by its 3 cent car fares and its Pingree potato patch. It has become a subject for students of municipal reform and an object lesson for municipal reformers. Its mayor has developed into an international character. He accepts his fame with modesty, and he has not begun as yet to rest on his laurels.

Just now Mayor Pingree is devoting most of his time to running for governor, and he finds it a pretty hard job. He usually spends Sunday with his family, and occasionally he gets home during the week for a few hours' rest. The day I came to Detroit to see him was Sunday. He had been up the night before until 3 o'clock waiting for a train at Kalamazoo, where he had made a speech. He was up again at 7, when his train arrived at Detroit, and when he reached his home he got to bed again and slept until 11 o'clock. In spite of the exertions of the campaign, he was looking rosy of cheek and plump of figure, his eye was clear, and there was not a trace of nervousness in his speech or manner. He is tireless, apparently, and calm.

Mr. Pingree is a Republican, but, above party doctrine, he is a believer in honest government, and he is probably as independent a Republican as you will find in active politics. His straightforward, earnest, hit from the shoulder method of dealing with public questions is refreshing.

Mr. Pingree is not popular in the Republican party. He is not politic enough to suit the party managers. Mr. Pingree is not conducting his campaign for governor through the Republican state committee. In fact, on the day I saw him he was preparing a fulmination against that body.

"If McKinley loses the state of Michigan," the mayor said, "he will have the state committee to thank for it. Those fellows are using the campaign fund against me and I can prove it. They did not want me nominated, and they do not want to see me elected, and if I am elected they propose to put in a legislature which will tie my hands. The man who is at the head of it all is D. M. Ferry of the Seed trust, and behind him is Jim McMillan. McMillan's dirty work became so well known that he had to retire from the committee, but he is behind Ferry, and with him are all the big corporations in the state. What have they against me? Oh, they are interested in the street railroads, which I brought down to a 3 cent fare, and some of them in the gas company, which has been made to cut its price one-third, and some in the company which had the contract for the municipal lighting, which is now done by the city. Some of them are in the railroads, and they are afraid that the railroad companies will have to pay taxes on the $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 worth of property they own here in Detroit if I am made governor. They pay a school tax to the state now, but it amounts to very little."

I asked the mayor to tell me some of the reforms he had in mind to be submitted to the legislature if he were made governor.

What Mr. Pingree Wants.

"For one thing," he said, "I want to know whether the provision in our constitution against consolidating parallel roads is of any value and why the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore, which are parallel lines, are permitted to run under one management. I want to know whether the recent consolidation of the street railways of Detroit cannot be annulled under the state constitution, and if it cannot I want the constitution thrown out and a new one adopted. I want the railroads to stop issuing 1,000 mile tickets at a reduced rate to the man who has $20 and charging full rate to the poor devil who hasn't so much. I want those tickets, if they are issued, to be like those of the Boston and Albany road and not like these." And the governor drew from his pocket a double handful of tickets issued by Michigan railroads. "If my family want to travel, I must buy a ticket for each one of them," he said. "The Boston and Albany ticket can be used by any one. Then I want a law which will compel the railroads to charge only 2 cents a mile instead of 3 cents. We make the Chicago and Grand Trunk haul passengers for 2 cents a mile. Why should not our roads do the same?"

I suggested mildly that the railroads were not making very much money and few of them were paying dividends.

"That is what the railroad men all say—half the roads in the country are in the hands of receivers," said Mr. Pingree. "But they wouldn't be in receivers' hands if they had not been capitalized at a fictitious valuation—if their stock had not been watered again and again. People say to me: 'You mustn't say these things before the election. None of the railroad men will vote for you.' I tell them I don't expect a railroad official in the state to vote for me above a road boss. Ordinary employees know that competition between roads benefits them.

"In Detroit two street railway companies, both of which have been making money even in these hard times when competing, are attempting consolidation. They have succeeded in part, and with this result to labor—they have discharged 120 men. The next thing in order will be the reduction of wages of those remaining and the attempted raising of fares. The result will be the same as that following the consolidation of the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore railroads a double decade ago—viz, the minimum of operatives, the minimum of wages and the maximum of charges, which operate against the community and against the railroads themselves interchangeably. Such railway management is bad management in the long run. A great country may stand it for a time, but monopoly must end in wreck.

Result of Competition.

"I shall go right on telling the truth about the railroads as I know it. Only the other day a man told me of an experience with the railroads which I used as an illustration in one of my speeches. A railroad was asking him $40 a car for hauling grain 120 miles. He had an offer from another road, which came within ten miles of the place, of $17 a car for the same haul. As soon as he gave the business to the second road the first road stepped in and said, 'We will make you a rate of $17 a car.' There was the result of competition. If we had railroad competition in Michigan, we would have reasonable railroad rates."

Mayor Pingree became famous a year ago as the father of the 3 cent street railway fare. He had tried to force the Citizens' Street Railway company to reduce its rate of fare to 3 cents, and failing in this he forced the granting of a franchise to a new company which agreed to sell eight tickets for 25 cents. The new company found many of the best streets occupied, but it managed to lay out a profitable system and opened up in opposition to the old company. The old company fought it for a time. Then a secret arrangement for consolidation was made last June.

One feature of the street railway fight which is worrying the mayor particularly at this time is a case that is pending in the supreme court of the United States. It is a suit brought by the old company against the new to establish its right to the exclusive use of the streets of the city for railway purposes. Mayor Pingree has reason to believe that through collusion this case will be allowed to go in favor of the old company. This would shut out any possible competition in the future and re-establish the 5 cent fare immediately.

"I SHALL GO RIGHT ON TELLING THE TRUTH AS I KNOW IT."

"And remember this," said the mayor when he had explained this situation to me, "Mr. Everett has told me the 3 cent fare was profitable from the beginning. It was the understanding that the new company did not expect to make any money in the first three years, but it made money the first month it was operated. Mr. Everett wants to start a 3 cent line in St. Louis now, and he expects it to pay. He investigated the possibilities in Chicago recently and found that he would have to pay $25,000 down and $250,000 afterward if he wanted a franchise. Chicago is almost as rotten as Detroit. Recently some one used as a campaign argument in Chicago the figures obtained by Mayor Swift showing that property in the business district is assessed for about one-tenth of its real value. I was thinking of moving to Chicago a good many years ago, and I made some investigation then of the taxes paid by merchants and manufacturers. They were so ridiculous that I spoke about them to a man with whom I did business—he is dead now. He told me the taxes he paid were small, but they were not all he paid. He said it cost him $300 or $400 a year to have his assessment made so low; that wealthy property owners in Chicago had to contribute to an assessors' fund regularly. Bribery was just as systematic in Detroit some years ago. It came to be understood that 10 per cent must be paid for every contract and every appropriation. That was the tariff, and it was discussed openly."

Not a Politician.

I suggested that in St. Louis and other cities where the saloon and livery stable element controlled in politics there had been similar experiences.

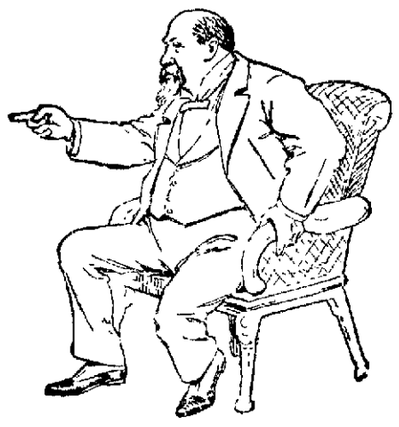
"Certainly, you expect it of those people," said the mayor. "But you don't expect it of men who are leading lights in the church and conspicuous citizens. I tell you things had got to such a pass in this city that they could not get any one to run for mayor. I was not a politician. I had never been inside the council chamber when they nominated me. When I was elected, the city was being robbed right and left. We had no good streets, and it was with difficulty that we paved many of them. We have accomplished something toward cleansing the city government and taking the control of its affairs away from the corporations, but there is much to do. We have got the streets paved, the city is doing its own lighting, gas is down to $1 a thousand, passengers ride on the street cars for 3 cents, and in a short time we will have a telephone service at $25 to $40 a year."

"You speak of Detroit as being particularly abandoned," I said. "Is there any municipality in America which you consider well governed?"

"I have never seen or heard of any," said Mr. Pingree.

"Or abroad?"

"Yes, I think some foreign cities are better governed than ours. There is Glasgow, for example. The trouble with us is that our national and state constitutions are antiquated. They were made to fit other conditions. A hundred years ago millionaires were unknown. Today we have no law for the millionaire. We need one and I believe we are going to have it."



"I TELL YOU THINGS HAD GOT TO SUCH A PASS."

I asked Mr. Pingree how he liked political life.

"Not at all," he said. "It is a mean business."

"And campaigning?"

"Is pretty hard work. I am at it almost every day in the week. Occasionally I slip home for a few hours' sleep and am off again in the morning. But I speak at one or more places every day but Sunday."

"Do you prepare your speeches?"

"No. I haven't the least idea beforehand what I am going to say. I tell the people that if they have anything to ask I can probably find as many sides to a question as any one. I tell them anything they want to know, and I talk pretty plainly to them about what I know and what I think. That is all."

The Potato Patch.

I asked Mr. Pingree how the potato patch plan was succeeding. From being a subject of general ridicule it has been accepted all over the United States as at least a partial solution of a serious social problem.

"The potato crop this season," said Mr. Pingree, "was greater than ever. The work has been under the direction of Captain John Conline, a retired officer of the United States army, this season, and his report shows an abundant harvest of potatoes, beans, cabbages, beets, etc., whose estimated aggregate value is $30,000. The chief item is potatoes, and this part of the crop yielded 55,000 bushels. The beneficiaries are the industrious poor, who otherwise would be obliged to call upon the city for assistance."

Mayor Pingree lives in a very handsome home on Woodward avenue, the fashionable residence street of Detroit. He lives in a double house of white stone, three stories high, which stands well back from the street. On one side of the entrance is a long drawing room; on the other side is a reception room and a library which Mr. Pingree uses as an office when he is at home. Mr. Pingree's family consists of Mrs. Pingree, a son and a daughter.

The mayor is happy in his home relations. Mrs. Pingree and his children are earnestly interested in his political life. The Pingree family contributes much to the social life of Detroit. The mayor is still interested in business, though he has surrendered its active management to others.

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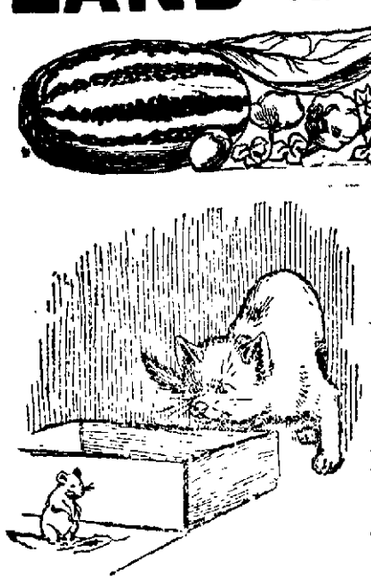

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